

DIS

2. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind.
It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits.
The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*
3. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.
From civil broils he did us *disengage*.
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*
In the next paragraph I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from quotations. *Asterbury.*
4. To free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.
When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*
- To *DISENGAGE*. *v. n.* [from *disengage*.] To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.
Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier on Thought.*
- DISENGAGED*. *participial adj.* [from *disengage*.] Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.
- DISENGAGEMENT*. *n. f.* [from *disengage*.] The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business.
- DISENGAGEMENT*. *n. f.* [from *disengage*.]
1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.
- To *DISENTANGLE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle*.]
1. To set free from impediments; to disentangle; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.
Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*
2. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.
Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away. *Boyle.*
3. To disengage; to separate.
Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free, and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillington's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*
- To *DISENTERRE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterr*, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.
Though the blindness of some fanatics have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterr* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they there in no design upon the soul. *Brown's Vul. Errors, b. vii. c. 19.*
- To *DISENTHRAL*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrall*.] To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.
But God my soul shall *disenthrall*;
For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*
If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthrall* themselves. *South's Sermons.*
- To *DISETHRONE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthron*.] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.
Either to *disenthron* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be best; or to regain
Our own right lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 229.*
- To *DISENTRANCE*. [*dis* and *entrance*.] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.
Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanc'd,
Though forely bruis'd. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*
- To *DISESPONSE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *espouse*.] To separate after faith plighted.
Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia *disespous'd*. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
- DISESTEEM*. *n. f.* [*dis* and *esteem*.] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.
When any one, by misfortune, falls into *disesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*
- To *DISESTEEM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.
Should Mars see,
That horrid hurrier of men, or the that betters him,
Minerva, never so incens'd, they could not *disesteem*. *Chapman.*
But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state. *Denham.*
I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature. *Locke.*
- DISESTIMATION*. *n. f.* [*dis* and *estimation*, Lat.] Disrespect; *disesteem*. *Dict.*
- DISEFAVOUR*. *n. f.* [*dis* and *favour*.]
1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.
It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great

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- disfavours* of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded. *Bacon.*
2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a state in which one is not favoured.
While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrilege, he was in *disfavour* with both. *Spelman.*
3. Want of beauty.
To *DISEFAVOUR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.
Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*
- DISEFIGURATION*. *n. f.* [from *disfigure*.]
1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.
- To *DISEFIGURE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure*.] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.
One
To whom you are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it. *Shakespeare.*
In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *disfigured*. *Shakespeare, King John.*
Subject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own,
Or, if his likeness, by themselves defac'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Uriel once warn'd, pursu'd him down
The way he went, and on the Assyrian mount
Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befall
Spirit of happy fort. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 127.*
A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have confided, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a soul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*
Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addis. Cato.*
His long absence, and travels which had *disfigured* him,
made him altogether unknown. *Pope on Epick Poetry.*
- DISEFIGUREMENT*. *n. f.* [from *disfigure*.] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.
The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle. *Swickling.*
And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*. *Milton's Comus.*
- To *DISEFOREST*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest*.] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.
- To *DISEFRANCHISE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchise*.] To deprive of privileges or immunities.
- DISEFRANCHISEMENT*. *n. f.* [from *disfranchise*.] The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*
- To *DISEFURNISH*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish*.] To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.
My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*
He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons. *Kneller's History.*
- To *DISEGARNISH*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish*.]
1. To strip of ornaments. *Dict.*
2. To take guns from a fortress.
- To *DISEGLORIFY*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify*.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.
So Dagon shall be magnify'd, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blasphem'd, and had in scorn. *Milt. Agonist.*
- To *DISEGORGE*. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]
1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew out; to vomit.
So, so, thou common dog, didst thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up,
And howl'st to find it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
From the distant shore they loudly laugh,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*
2. To pour out with violence.
All th' embossed foves and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Would thou *disgorge* into the general world. *Shakespeare.*
The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike freightage. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, Prolog.*
They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
There are scarcely any countries much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not volcanoes, or fiery vents; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *disgorge* that fire which, whilst underneath, was the cause of the disaster. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- DISGRACE*. *n. f.* [*disgrace*, French.]
1. Shame; ignominy; dishonour.
Like a dull actor now,
I have forgot my part; and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Poetry, however censured, is not fallen from the highest stage of honour to the lowest stair of *disgrace*. *Peacham.*
2. State of dishonour.
To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her, whose *disgrace* to him were graced by her excellence. *Sidney.*
3. State of being out of favour.
To *DISGRACE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour.
We may not so in any one special kind admire her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 1.*
Mens passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion, which they have a mind to *disgrace*. *Burnet.*
2. To put out of favour; as, the minister was *disgraced*.
- DISGRACEFUL*. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full*.] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful.
Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and *disgraceful* language, but with such only as may express and reprove the fault, and amend the person. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. *Pope.*
- DISGRACEFULLY*. *adv.* [from *disgraceful*.] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.
The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
- DISGRACEFULNESS*. *n. f.* [from *disgraceful*.] Ignominy.
- DISGRACER*. *n. f.* [from *disgrace*.] One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.
I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling. *Swift.*
- DISGRACIOUS*. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious*.] Unkind; unfavourable.
I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*
- To *DISGUISE*. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, French; *dis* and *guise*.]
1. To conceal by an unusual dress.
How might we *disguise* him?
—Alas, I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Disguis'd he came; but those his children dear
Their parent soon discern'd, though in disguise. *Milt. P. L.*
2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show; as, he *disguis'd* his anger.
3. To disguise; to change the form.
They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore. *Dryden, Æn.*
Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguis'd* view. *Pope.*
4. To deform by liquor; a low term.
I have just left the right worshipping, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons: the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguis'd* before I gave them the slip. *Spektator.*
- DISGUISE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.
They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearances for hypocrisy in others. *Addison's Spectator, N. 170.*
2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.
You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antick'd us. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*
A sudden thought then starting in his mind,
Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *disguise*. *Dryden's Fables.*
Hence guilty joys, distastes, surmises,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*. *Pope.*
- DISGUISEMENT*. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.] Dress of concealment.
Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart. *Sidney.*
The marquis thought best to disguise his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet, then in preparation: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisement*. *Wotton.*
- DISGUISEMENT*. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.]
1. One that puts on a disguise.
I hope he is grown more disengaged from his intentness on his own affairs, which is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dextrous *disguiser*. *Swift.*
2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disguises.
Death's a great *disguiser*. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
- DISGUST*. *n. f.* [*degaust*, French.]
1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill humour; malevolence; offence conceived.
The manner of doing is of more consequence than the Vol. I.

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- thing done; and upon that depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received. *Locke.*
Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomson's Spring.*
- To *DISGUST*. *v. a.* [*degaust*, French; *degusto*, Latin.]
1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.
2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It is variously construed with *at* or *with*.
If a man were *disgusted* at marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Asterbury.*
Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted* with the wonders which the microscope has discovered. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*
3. To produce aversion: with *from*.
What *disgusts* me from having to do with answer-jobbers is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*
- DISGUSTFUL*. *adj.* [*disgust* and *full*.] Nauseous; that which causes aversion.
I have finished the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook. *Swift.*
- DISH*. *n. f.* [*dyrc*, Saxon; *dyse*, Erse; *discus*, Latin.]
1. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table.
Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*. *Dryden.*
I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addis.*
2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.
Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*;
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*
A ladle for our silver *dish*. *Prior.*
Is what I want, is what I wish.
3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food.
I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds. *Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar.*
The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,
With scraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none. *Sh. Cymb.*
'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *dish*
More than another, that a pheasant is. *Swickling.*
The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholesome fare, and very many delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit of. *Woodward.*
Many people would, with reason, prefer the gripping of an hungry belly to those *dishes* which are a feast to others. *Locke.*
- To *DISH*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a dish; to send up to table.
For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- DISH-CLOUT*. *n. f.* [*dish* and *clout*.] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.
A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*
Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout* pinned at their tails. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*
- DISH-WASHER*. *n. f.* [*dish* and *washer*.] The name of a bird.
- DISHABILLÉ*. *adj.* [*dishabille*, French.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.
Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- DISHABILLÉ*. *n. f.* Undress; loose dress.
A woman, who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *dishabille*. *Clarissa.*
- To *DISHABILLÉ*. *v. a.* [This word I have found only in Shakespeare.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.
But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabilléd*, and wide havock made. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
- DISHARMONY*. *n. f.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Contrary to harmony.
- To *DISHARTEN*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten*.]
1. To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.
To *disharten* with fearful sentences, as tho' salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not in our understanding so consonant with christian charity. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
Be not *dishartened* then, nor cloud those looks,
That want to be more cheerful and serene. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Yet neither thus *dishartened* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited. *Milton.*
It is a consideration that might *disharten* those who are engaged against the common adversaries, that they promise themselves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends. *Stillington's Pref. to Def. Rom. Id.*

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